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23413	7590	07/13/2006	EXAMINER	
CANTOR COLBURN, LLP 55 GRIFFIN ROAD SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002			LOVELL, LEAH S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/538,684

Applicant(s)

KIM, YONG-IL

Examiner

Leah S. Lovell

Art Unit

2875

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 June 2005 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10 June 2005</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because of the following:
 - On Figure 1, the Examiner is unclear what the characters near “minor axis” and “major axis” are. The Examiner also suggests that the two axes are given reference numerals or a reference number to the axes as a whole.
 - Regarding figure 2, reference 124 is missing.
 - Regarding figures 2-4, 8, and 9, the Applicant is reminded of 37 CFR 1.84.p.3 wherein reference numerals should not be placed within the drawings.
 - In regard to figure 9, the Applicant designates a line at which a cross-sectional view is taken and an area that is magnified in a future figure. Both are labeled “B.” The Examiner suggests renaming one to avoid confusion in the specification.
 - Regarding figure 10, reference numeral 326 is not referred to in the specification.
 - In regard to figure 16, reference numeral 855 is not mentioned in the specification.
 - Regarding figure 17, reference numeral 800 cannot be found. In the specification, reference numeral 800 is regarded as the backlight assembly (page 17, line 16).

- Regarding figure 18, reference numeral 900 cannot be found. In the specification, reference numeral 900 is regarded as the backlight assembly (page 18, line 26).
- Regarding figure 19:
 - Reference numeral 1000 cannot be found in the specification.
 - Reference numeral 1100 should be moved to more clearly show the LCD assembly. The Examiner suggests using a bracket to enclose all pieces considered to be part of the LCD assembly.
 - Reference 1122 is inconsistent with the specification. On page 21, line 11, the color filter substrate is referred to as reference numeral 1222.
 - In accordance with the specification, similar elements have the same reference numerals in both figure 19 and figure 8. The examiner was unable to find reference numeral 400 in figure 8 or in the specification referring to figure 19.

2. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required. Submission of the PCT document from WIPO is not an acceptable copy of the abstract.

4. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making;
- (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
- (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
- (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- On page 7, line 4, a space should be inserted between “117” and “to” in “117to”.
- On page 8, lines 24-26; page 9, lines 12-14; page 9, line 36 to page 10, line 3; page 10, lines 19-22; and page 19, lines 2-3, it is stated that the same reference numerals will be used to denote similar parts as in previous figures. The Examiner did not find this statement true. The Applicant provided new reference numbers to similar parts for all figures.
- On page 16, lines 2 and 13 and page 17, line 8, a reference numeral for “screws” needs to be inserted. According to page 17, line 1, that reference number is 776.
- On page 17, line 16, a reference to figure 5 should be added in the phrase “referring to FIGS. 16 and 17” because there is reference to reference numerals found in figure 5.
- On page 19, line 27, Applicant refers to the first and second clips as reference numerals 856b and 858b, but in figure 18, they are referred to as 956b and 958b—as well as in the specification in the rest of the description of figure 18.
- On page 20, line 4, “an opening” should be given a reference numeral.
- On page 21, line 11, the reference numeral 1222 for the color filter substrate is inconsistent with the reference numeral 1122 for the assumed color filter substrate in figure 19.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 4 is objected to because of the following informalities: on line 2, "lamb" should be replaced with "lamp".
7. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities: on line 3, the Examiner suggests revising the sentence. "the lamp is inserted into between" does not make sense.
8. The Examiner would like to suggest that the Applicant read through the claims. There are many instances where it appears articles ("a" or "the") are missing; the addition of these articles will help the claims read smoother.
9. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hisashi (JP 03-210750).

Regarding claim 1, Hisashi discloses a lamp comprising:

a lamp body [12] having a tubular shape [figures 1 and 2], a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis and a minor axis substantially in parallel with a light incident surface of an LCD panel [figure 9]; and

a plurality of electrodes [13a, 13b] applying discharge voltage to the lamp body.

In regard to claim 2, Hisashi discloses the lamp body having a rectangular tubular shape [figures 1 and 2].

Regarding claim 3, Hisashi discloses the electrodes comprise a first internal electrode disposed in the lamp body, and a second electrode disposed opposite to the first internal electrode, the first and second internal electrodes including a first and second lead wires respectively, and a portion of each of the lead wires is protruded out of the lamp body [figures 2 and 3, the lamp would have to have internal electrodes to power the lamp].

Regarding claim 4, Hisashi discloses at least one of the electrodes being disposed on an outer surface of the lamp body [figure 3].

In regard claim 5, Hisashi discloses the electrodes comprising conductive plate shapes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other in a longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and the electrodes are spaced apart from each other [figure 3, the flat top and bottom of the electrode are band shaped and are parallel to each other].

In regard to claim 6, Hisashi discloses the electrodes comprising plated metal layers having a band shape arranged in a substantially parallel with each other in a longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and the electrodes are spaced apart from each other [figure 1 and 2].

Regarding claim 7, Hisashi discloses the electrodes surrounding a portion of outer surface of the lamp body comprising conductive plates shapes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, and are spaced apart from each other [figure 4].

In regard to claim 8, Hisashi discloses the electrodes surrounding a portion of outer surface of the lamp body comprising plated metal layers having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, and are spaced apart from each other [figure 2].

Regarding claim 9, Hisashi discloses the electrodes that are spaced apart from each other having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other in longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and a portion of each of the electrodes is protruded out of the lamp body in a predetermined direction [figure 2].

Regarding claim 10, Hisashi discloses the electrodes that are spaced apart from each other comprising a pair of electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other in longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and portions of the electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body in opposite directions [figure 2].

In regard to claim 11, Hisashi discloses the electrodes being electrically insulated from each other by an insulating member [abstract].

12. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yasuo et al. (JP 08-110507).

Regarding claim 1, Yasuo discloses a lamp comprising:

a lamp body [13] having a tubular shape, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis and a minor axis substantially in parallel with a light incident surface of an LCD panel [figure 4, abstract] ; and
a plurality of electrodes applying discharge voltage to the lamp body [figure 4].

In regard to claim 2, Yasou discloses the lamp body having a rectangular tubular shape [figure 4].

Regarding claim 3, Yasou discloses the electrodes comprise a first internal electrode disposed in the lamp body, and a second electrode disposed opposite to the first internal electrode, the first and second internal electrodes including a first and second lead wires respectively, and a portion of each of the lead wires is protruded out of the lamp body [figure 4].

Regarding claim 4, Yasou discloses at least one of the electrodes being disposed on an outer surface of the lamp body [figure 4].

In regard claim 5, Yasou discloses the electrodes comprising conductive plate shapes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other in a

longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and the electrodes are spaced apart from each other [figure 3].

In regard to claim 6, Yasou discloses the electrodes comprising plated metal layers having a band shape arranged in a substantially parallel with each other in a longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and the electrodes are spaced apart from each other [figure 3].

Regarding claim 7, Yasou discloses the electrodes surrounding a portion of outer surface of the lamp body comprising conductive plates shapes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, and are spaced apart from each other [figure 3].

In regard to claim 8, Yasou discloses the electrodes surrounding a portion of outer surface of the lamp body comprising plated metal layers having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, and are spaced apart from each other figure 3].

Regarding claim 9, Yasou discloses the electrodes that are spaced apart from each other having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other in longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and a portion of each of the electrodes is protruded out of the lamp body in a predetermined direction [figure 3].

Regarding claim 10, Yasou discloses the electrodes that are spaced apart from each other comprising a pair of electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other in longitudinal direction relative to the lamp body, and

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portions of the electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body in opposite directions [figure 3].

In regard to claim 11, Yasou discloses the electrodes being electrically insulated from each other by an insulating member [abstract].

13. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsuneo (JP 06-203796).

Regarding claim 1, Tsuneo discloses a lamp comprising:

a lamp body having a tubular shape, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis and a minor axis substantially in parallel with a light incident surface of an LCD panel [figure 2, abstract]; and

a plurality of electrodes [13, 14] applying discharge voltage to the lamp body.

In regard to claim 2, Tsuneo discloses the lamp body having a rectangular tubular shape [figure 2].

Regarding claim 3, Tsuneo discloses the electrodes comprise a first internal electrode disposed in the lamp body, and a second electrode disposed opposite to the first internal electrode, the first and second internal electrodes including a first and second lead wires respectively, and a portion of each of the lead wires is protruded out of the lamp body [figure 2, abstract].

14. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Noriyuki (JP 08-185826).

Regarding claim 1, Hisashi discloses a lamp comprising:

a lamp body having a tubular shape, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis and a minor axis substantially in parallel with a light incident surface of an LCD panel [figure 4]; and
a plurality of electrodes applying discharge voltage to the lamp body [figure 4].

In regard to claim 2, Hisashi discloses the lamp body having an elliptical cylinder shape [figure 6] and a rectangular tubular shape [figures 4 and 5].

Regarding claim 3, Hisashi discloses the electrodes comprise a first internal electrode disposed in the lamp body, and a second electrode disposed opposite to the first internal electrode, the first and second internal electrodes including a first and second lead wires respectively, and a portion of each of the lead wires is protruded out of the lamp body [figure 4].

15. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Van den Bogert et al. (EP 0 329 226).

Regarding claim 1, Van den Bogert discloses a lamp comprising:

a lamp body [13] having a tubular shape, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis and a minor axis substantially in parallel with a light incident surface of an LCD panel [figure 1]; and
a plurality of electrodes [31, 32] applying discharge voltage to the lamp body.

In regard to claim 2, Van den Bogert discloses the lamp body having a rectangular tubular shape [column 4, line 49].

Regarding claim 3, Van den Bogert discloses the electrodes comprise a first internal electrode disposed in the lamp body, and a second electrode disposed opposite to the first internal electrode, the first and second internal electrodes including a first and second lead wires respectively, and a portion of each of the lead wires is protruded out of the lamp body [figure 1; column 4, lines 54-55].

Regarding claim 4, Van den Bogert discloses at least one of the electrodes being disposed on an outer surface of the lamp body [figure 2].

16. Claims 12-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nishiyama et al. (US 6,331,064).

Regarding claim 12, Nishiyama discloses a backlight assembly comprising:

- a receiving container including a bottom plate and a plurality of sidewalls protruded from a side of the bottom plate to define a receiving space [figure 4];

- a plurality of lamps including a lamp body that has a tubular shape and a plurality of electrodes including first and second electrodes, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis substantially parallel with the light incident surface and a minor axis [figure 4];

- a first conducting part applying a first discharge voltage to the first electrode through a first path [figure 4]; and

- a second conducting part applying a second discharge voltage to the second electrode through a second path [figure 4].

In regard to claim 13, Nishiyama discloses an insulating member protecting the first and second electrodes [column 5, lines 53-62].

Regarding claim 14, Nishiyama discloses a plurality of lamp holders surrounding end portions of the lamp to absorb impact that is provided from an exterior to the lamp [figure 4].

Regarding claim 15, Nishiyama discloses at least one lamp supporting member that prevents the sagging of the lamp [figure 4, the lamps rest on the reflective plate—which prevents sagging].

In regard to claim 16, Nishiyama discloses the receiving container further including a pair of lamp fixing protrusions formed on the bottom plate so that the lamp is inserted into between the lamp fixing protrusions [figure 4].

In regard to claim 17, Nishiyama discloses the receiving container further including a receiving block disposed along inner surfaces of the side walls of the receiving container, and the receiving block supports a light diffusion plate with the receiving block [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 18, Nishiyama discloses the receiving container including a first slot spaced apart from the end portion of the lamp by a first distance, a second slot spaced apart from the end portion of the lamp by a second distance greater than the first distance, and the first and second slots are disposed in a bottom plate of the receiving block [figure 8A].

In regard to claim 19, Nishiyama discloses the first and second electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other are formed on outer

surface of the lamp body, and portions of the first and second electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body into the first and second slots, respectively [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 20, Nishiyama discloses the first and second conducting parts including first and second common electrodes disposed in the first and second slots, and first and second connecting electrodes extended from the first and second common electrodes to be connected to the first and second electrodes, respectively [figure 4].

In regard to claim 21, Nishiyama discloses the first electrode being protruded out of the lamp in a first direction along the longitudinal direction relative to the lamp, and the second electrode is protruded out of the lamp in a second direction opposite to the first direction along the longitudinal direction relative to the lamp [figure 4].

Regarding claim 22, Nishiyama discloses the receiving container further comprising a receiving block disposed along inner surfaces of the sidewalls of the receiving container, and wherein the first and second conducting parts are disposed on the bottom plate of the receiving block [figure 4].

Regarding claim 23, Nishiyama discloses the first and second electrodes surrounding end portions of the lamp body [figure 4; column 5, lines 59-60].

In regard to claim 24, Nishiyama discloses the first and second conducting parts comprising first and second clips connecting the first and second electrodes [figure 4].

Regarding claim 25, Nishiyama discloses an LCD apparatus comprising:

- a receiving container including a bottom plate and a plurality of sidewalls protruded from a side of the bottom plate to define a receiving space [figures 2 and 4];

a plurality of lamps including a lamp body having a tubular shape and a plurality of electrodes having first and second electrodes disposed on the lamp body, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis substantially parallel with the light incident surface and a minor axis [figures 2 and 4];

a first conducting part applying a first discharge voltage to the first electrode through a first path [figures 2 and 4];

a second conducting part applying a second discharge voltage to the second electrode through a second path [figures 2 and 4];

an LCD panel disposed on the receiving block [figure 2]; and

a chassis secured with the receiving container to prevent the LCD panel from drifting [figure 2].

In regard to claim 26, Nishiyama discloses the lamp body having a rectangular shape, the first and second electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, the electrodes formed on outer surface of the lamp body, and portions of the first and second electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body to be connected to the first and second conducting parts, respectively [figure 2 and 4].

Regarding claim 27, Nishiyama discloses the first conducting part comprising a plurality of first connecting electrodes connecting to the first electrode and a first common electrode connected to the first connecting electrodes, the first common electrode secured with the receiving block, and the second conducting part comprising a plurality of second connecting electrodes connecting to the second electrode and a

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second common electrode connected to the second connecting electrodes, the second common electrode spaced apart from the first conducting part to be secured with the receiving block [figures 2 and 4].

17. Claims 12-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Moon (US 6,527,414).

Regarding claim 12, Moon discloses a backlight assembly comprising:

- a receiving container including a bottom plate and a plurality of sidewalls protruded from a side of the bottom plate to define a receiving space [figure 8A];

- a plurality of lamps including a lamp body that has a tubular shape and a plurality of electrodes including first and second electrodes, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis substantially parallel with the light incident surface and a minor axis [figure 8a];

- a first conducting part applying a first discharge voltage to the first electrode through a first path [figure 8A]; and

- a second conducting part applying a second discharge voltage to the second electrode through a second path [figure 8A].

In regard to claim 13, Moon discloses an insulating member [43A, 43B] protecting the first and second electrodes.

Regarding claim 14, Moon discloses a plurality of lamp holders surrounding end portions of the lamp to absorb impact that is provided from an exterior to the lamp [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 15, Moon discloses at least one lamp supporting member that prevents the sagging of the lamp [figure 8].

In regard to claim 16, Moon discloses the receiving container further including a pair of lamp fixing protrusions formed on the bottom plate so that the lamp is inserted into between the lamp fixing protrusions [figure 8A].

In regard to claim 17, Moon discloses the receiving container further including a receiving block disposed along inner surfaces of the side walls of the receiving container, and the receiving block supports a light diffusion plate with the receiving block [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 18, Moon discloses the receiving container including a first slot spaced apart from the end portion of the lamp by a first distance, a second slot spaced apart from the end portion of the lamp by a second distance greater than the first distance, and the first and second slots are disposed in a bottom plate of the receiving block [summary].

In regard to claim 19, Moon discloses the first and second electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other are formed on outer surface of the lamp body, and portions of the first and second electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body into the first and second slots, respectively [summary, figure 9A].

Regarding claim 20, Moon discloses the first and second conducting parts including first and second common electrodes disposed in the first and second slots, and first and second connecting electrodes extended from the first and second common

electrodes to be connected to the first and second electrodes, respectively [summary, figure 8A].

In regard to claim 21, Moon discloses the first electrode being protruded out of the lamp in a first direction along the longitudinal direction relative to the lamp, and the second electrode is protruded out of the lamp in a second direction opposite to the first direction along the longitudinal direction relative to the lamp [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 22, Moon discloses the receiving container further comprising a receiving block disposed along inner surfaces of the sidewalls of the receiving container, and wherein the first and second conducting parts are disposed on the bottom plate of the receiving block [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 23, Moon discloses the first and second electrodes surrounding end portions of the lamp body [figure 8A].

In regard to claim 24, Moon discloses the first and second conducting parts comprising first and second clips connecting the first and second electrodes [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 25, Moon discloses an LCD apparatus comprising:

- a receiving container including a bottom plate and a plurality of sidewalls protruded from a side of the bottom plate to define a receiving space [figure 8A];

- a plurality of lamps including a lamp body having a tubular shape and a plurality of electrodes having first and second electrodes disposed on the lamp body, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis

substantially parallel with the light incident surface and a minor axis [figure 8A];

a first conducting part applying a first discharge voltage to the first electrode through a first path [figure 8A];

a second conducting part applying a second discharge voltage to the second electrode through a second path [figure 8A];

an LCD panel disposed on the receiving block [Summary]; and

a chassis secured with the receiving container to prevent the LCD panel from drifting [Summary].

In regard to claim 26, Moon discloses the lamp body having a rectangular shape, the first and second electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, the electrodes formed on outer surface of the lamp body, and portions of the first and second electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body to be connected to the first and second conducting parts, respectively [figure 8A].

Regarding claim 27, Moon discloses the first conducting part comprising a plurality of first connecting electrodes connecting to the first electrode and a first common electrode connected to the first connecting electrodes, the first common electrode secured with the receiving block, and the second conducting part comprising a plurality of second connecting electrodes connecting to the second electrode and a second common electrode connected to the second connecting electrodes, the second common electrode spaced apart from the first conducting part to be secured with the receiving block [figure 8A].

18. Claims 12-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kim (NR 1020020071355).

Regarding claim 12, Kim discloses a backlight assembly comprising:

a receiving container including a bottom plate and a plurality of sidewalls protruded from a side of the bottom plate to define a receiving space [figure 1];

a plurality of lamps including a lamp body that has a tubular shape and a plurality of electrodes including first and second electrodes, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis substantially parallel with the light incident surface and a minor axis [figure 1];

a first conducting part applying a first discharge voltage to the first electrode through a first path [figure 1]; and

a second conducting part applying a second discharge voltage to the second electrode through a second path [figure 1].

In regard to claim 13, Kim discloses an insulating member protecting the first and second electrodes [figure 1].

Regarding claim 14, Kim discloses a plurality of lamp holders surrounding end portions of the lamp to absorb impact that is provided from an exterior to the lamp [figure 1].

Regarding claim 15, Kim discloses at least one lamp supporting member that prevents the sagging of the lamp [figures 1 and 2].

In regard to claim 16, Kim discloses the receiving container further including a pair of lamp fixing protrusions formed on the bottom plate so that the lamp is inserted into between the lamp fixing protrusions [figure 1].

In regard to claim 17, Kim discloses the receiving container further including a receiving block disposed along inner surfaces of the side walls of the receiving container, and the receiving block supports a light diffusion plate with the receiving block [figure 1].

Regarding claim 18, Kim discloses the receiving container including a first slot spaced apart from the end portion of the lamp by a first distance, a second slot spaced apart from the end portion of the lamp by a second distance greater than the first distance, and the first and second slots are disposed in a bottom plate of the receiving block [figure 1].

In regard to claim 19, Kim discloses the first and second electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other are formed on outer surface of the lamp body, and portions of the first and second electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body into the first and second slots, respectively [figure 1].

Regarding claim 20, Kim discloses the first and second conducting parts including first and second common electrodes disposed in the first and second slots, and first and second connecting electrodes extended from the first and second common electrodes to be connected to the first and second electrodes, respectively [figure 1].

In regard to claim 21, Kim discloses the first electrode being protruded out of the lamp in a first direction along the longitudinal direction relative to the lamp, and the

second electrode is protruded out of the lamp in a second direction opposite to the first direction along the longitudinal direction relative to the lamp [figure 1 and 2].

Regarding claim 22, Kim discloses the receiving container further comprising a receiving block disposed along inner surfaces of the sidewalls of the receiving container, and wherein the first and second conducting parts are disposed on the bottom plate of the receiving block [figure 1].

Regarding claim 23, Kim discloses the first and second electrodes surrounding end portions of the lamp body [figure 1].

In regard to claim 24, Kim discloses the first and second conducting parts comprising first and second clips connecting the first and second electrodes [figure 1, abstract].

Regarding claim 25, Kim discloses an LCD apparatus comprising:

- a receiving container including a bottom plate and a plurality of sidewalls protruded from a side of the bottom plate to define a receiving space [figure 1];

- a plurality of lamps including a lamp body having a tubular shape and a plurality of electrodes having first and second electrodes disposed on the lamp body, a cross-section of the lamp body including a major axis substantially parallel with the light incident surface and a minor axis [figure 1];

- a first conducting part applying a first discharge voltage to the first electrode through a first path [figure 1];

a second conducting part applying a second discharge voltage to the second electrode through a second path [figure 1];
an LCD panel disposed on the receiving block [figure 1]; and
a chassis secured with the receiving container to prevent the LCD panel from drifting [figure 1].

In regard to claim 26, Kim discloses the lamp body having a rectangular shape, the first and second electrodes having a band shape arranged substantially in parallel with each other, the electrodes formed on outer surface of the lamp body, and portions of the first and second electrodes are protruded out of the lamp body to be connected to the first and second conducting parts, respectively [figure 1].

Regarding claim 27, Kim discloses the first conducting part comprising a plurality of first connecting electrodes connecting to the first electrode and a first common electrode connected to the first connecting electrodes, the first common electrode secured with the receiving block, and the second conducting part comprising a plurality of second connecting electrodes connecting to the second electrode and a second common electrode connected to the second connecting electrodes, the second common electrode spaced apart from the first conducting part to be secured with the receiving block [figure 1].

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leah S. Lovell whose telephone number is (571) 272-

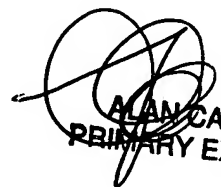
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2719. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:45 a.m. until 4:15 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Renee Luebke can be reached on (571) 272-2009. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Leah Lovell
Examiner
6 July 2006


ALAN CARIASO
PRIMARY EXAMINER